

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## TRIBUTE TO AFRICAN-AMERICAN WORLD WAR II VETERANS ON THE 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SIGNING OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 9981

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 26, 1995*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, July 26, 1995 marks the 47th anniversary of President Harry S. Truman's signing of Executive Order 9981, officially desegregating the U.S. military. I rise to pay special tribute and to extend my profound gratitude not only to President Truman but to the African-American men and women who served in World War II and whose exemplary service made the President's action all but inevitable, as President Clinton reminded us in his courageous stand in defense of affirmative action. The military institution that grew out of that executive order became the model for the society as a whole. The U.S. military is our finest example of equality, opportunity, upward mobility, and full inclusion in our social institutions.

As chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus veterans braintrust and a Korean war veteran, I want to express my sincere appreciation for the dedication of those men and women who fought for democracy abroad against the Nation's common enemy and returned home to battle racism and discrimination. During the war, this duality was signified by black troops as the double "V" campaign.

Last year following the 50th anniversary commemoration of the Normandy invasion, I heard many complaints from African-American veterans, including my constituents in New York. In all of the pageantry, in all of the television coverage, it seemed they had been left out. I took the matter up with President Clinton and Secretary Jesse Brown. The result was President Clinton's participation in a Presidential tribute where he delivered a moving speech during the 24th Annual Congressional Black Caucus legislative weekend. The President's appearance was coordinated by the CBC veterans braintrust, as part of a special tribute entitled "D-Day and World War II African-American Veterans: The Forgotten Heroes and Heroines."

The tribute honored the 1 million African-American men and women in uniform during the war, including the nearly 750,000 who served overseas in Europe and the Pacific. The President's decision to attend the veterans braintrust event was an honor that cannot be ignored or forgotten.

The President was joined at the event by Secretary Jesse Brown, and CBC members: SANFORD BISHOP, JR., BOBBY RUSH, MAXINE WATERS, CORRINE BROWN, JAMES CLYBURN, KWEISE MFUME, former Congressman Charles Diggs, and was witnessed by a capacity audience in the Ways and Means Committee room.

President Clinton described the African-American World War II veterans as "a distin-

guished generation in the history of African-American military service." As a group, he said they were protectors "of a legacy older than the Declaration of Independence; one that includes the legendary service of the Massachusetts 54th in our Civil War, the Buffalo Soldiers in the West, the 92d Division in World War I."

The President continued, "For decades, African-American veterans were missing in our Nation's memories of World War II. For too long, you were soldiers in the shadows, forgotten heroes. Today it should be clear to all of you, you are forgotten no more."

While African-American veterans fought and died under the stigma of segregation, one thing is clear: their heroic contributions in WWII marked the beginning of the end of segregated America. The bottom line is that the brilliance of their performance in the war forced President Truman to sign Executive Order 9981, on July 26, 1948, ending the practice of segregation in the military. The performance of African-Americans in World War II sowed the seeds that ultimately forced the Federal Government to reexamine its policies on race and stimulated African-Americans to greater activism in demanding their rights.

The Presidential awards ceremony honored outstanding World War II African-American veterans associations, units, and individuals who served with distinction, as well as historical organizations who continue to educate the public on the role and contribution of African-Americans in World War II.

Sixty awards were presented to the following honorees: Montford Point Marines Association, Prometheans, 715th Veterans Association, U.S.S. Mason (DE 529) Association, 366th Veterans Association, Black Women Army Auxiliary Corp./Women Army Corp. & Women in the Services, 372nd Infantry Association, 758th/64th Armored Regiment Association, 92nd Infantry Division Association, 761st Tank Battalion & Allied Veterans Association, 366th Veterans Association, Tuskegee Airmen, Inc., World War II Black Veterans of the Great Lakes, U.S. Coast Guard National Association of Former Stewards & Stewardmates, Inc., 555th Parachute Infantry Association, 369th Veterans Association, the Golden Thirteen, the 5th Platoons and the Red Ball Express, Dr. Paul Parks, Sr., Waverly Woodson Jr., SSgt. Monroe Blackwell, Willie Woods, Claude Owens, Rev. Elmer Fowler, Charity Adams-Earley, Dr. Martha Putney, Lt. Col. Julius Williams, Gladstone Dale, Dr. Leroy Ramsey, Donald Eaton, Jr., Samuel Phillips, Alonzo Swann, Captain Hugh Mulzac (Posthumously), Leroy Colston, Major Nancy Leftenant-Colon, Clark Simmons, Dr. Robert Allen, Robert Routh, Lt. Col. Jesse Johnson, Jacob Johnson III, Dr. Emerson Emory, Dr. Charles Pinderhughes, Samuel Mildrew, Captain David Williams, Sr., 1st Lt. Prudence Burns Burrell, Lt. Col. Bradley Biggs, Major Augustus Hamilton, John Carter, James Dockery, Dr. Howard Mitchell, Charles Evers, Dr. Roscoe Brown, Percy Sutton, Daisy Winifred Byrd-Beldon, Jean Byrd Stewart, Col.

Margaret Bailey, Edna Young Shannon, Dr. Olivia Hooker, Dr. Howard Mitchell, SSgt. Robert Powell, John Silveria, Dr. John Garrett, World War II Heritage Commission, Committee for the Aviation Mural Project Success, and Black Military History Institute of America.

Again, on behalf of a grateful nation, I speak for the Congressional Black Caucus in expressing our deep appreciation for the contributions, dedication, commitment, and national service of the African-American men and women who served in World War II. Their job was done well, and will forever be remembered.

HONORING GILBERT RONSTADT

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 26, 1995*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, many knew Gilbert Ronstadt only as Linda Ronstadt's father. However, those who knew him well remember him as a man who embodied the values of love of country, family, and community.

Born in 1911, before Arizona had become a State, Gilbert Ronstadt devoted his energies to helping shape Tucson into the vibrant and expanding city it is today. As a young man, he entertained many in his native town with his wonderful voice by singing on the radio, in nightclubs and theater stages around town. His love for mariachi music lived on in his family and was later immortalized through his daughter's now famous "Canciones De Mi Padre" album.

After serving his country during World War II, he returned to Tucson to head the family hardware business. Throughout his life, his family responsibilities always received a high priority. Gilbert Ronstadt also showed a strong devotion for his community and its cultural heritage. He actively participated in the development and revitalization of downtown Tucson and served on numerous boards, including the Chamber of Commerce, the Tucson Trade Bureau, and the Arizona State Society. He was also active in helping establish trade relations between Mexico and the United States.

An unassuming and simple man, Gilbert Ronstadt will be remembered in the community for his selflessness, the longlasting impact of his work in the community, and his farreaching pride in his culture and traditions. He leaves behind a legacy of goodwill and inspiration for those who choose the pillars of service and family as their sources of happiness. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of a great man.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

AWARD OF A BROWNFIELDS  
GRANT TO CITY OF TRENTON, NJ

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that Trenton was today awarded 1 of 15 Brownfields pilot grants by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]. The Trenton community truly deserves this Federal recognition and financial support for all the hard work we have done to identify and clean up hazardous wastes left over from the city's industrial heyday.

Trenton has the spirit, the commitment, and a detailed plan for restoring these sites and making them available for alternative uses. In fact, over the past several years, the city has committed funds and other resources to identify contamination, develop plans for remediation, and redevelop abandoned lots. But our city has lacked the appropriate financial means to make these assets fully effective. The Brownfields Program will provide the city with that funding assistance and propel our initial program to final success.

The Brownfields project which Trenton has developed will put the \$200,000 Federal grant to good use. The city has enlisted the help of several civic organizations, State government, and community residents to devise their program and intends to call on them to implement it as well.

The city will employ a strategy to incorporate the resources of established community urban beautification and environmental justice programs, as well as the expertise of local legal, development, and other professionals.

I have worked closely with both the city of Trenton and Mercer County in a bipartisan effort to coordinate Federal, State, and local dollars and resources to improve New Jersey's capital. Together we made Trenton one of the initial pilot sites for the Weed and Seed anti-drug crime program, we helped to rehabilitate abandoned rowhouses, and we have made city gardens and parks cleaner and safer.

With its 89,000 residents, we in Trenton are proud to rank with some of the other award-ees here today—such as Baltimore, New Orleans, and Detroit—that often receive greater attention from the Federal Government. Trenton—which has the same concerns as these larger cities—will use the money effectively and quickly to clean up sites, eliminating the abandoned areas where drug use, violent crime, and gang-related activities can fester.

Trenton has taken the bull by the horns to address all of these problems. This Brownfields project will advance this fight to save Trenton.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JACK FIELDS**

OF TEXAS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained during rollcall votes 555–557 on Monday, July 24. Had I been here, I would have voted “no” on rollcall 555; “no” on rollcall 556; and “yes” on rollcall 557, which was a final passage of H.R. 70.

TAX REFORM

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 26, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TAX REFORM

I find Hoosiers increasingly interested in the idea of tax reform—scrapping the federal income tax and replacing it with something much simpler and fairer. Tax reform is getting more attention in Congress than it has in a decade, and several plans are under consideration. Reforming the tax system will take some time, but is an effort worth undertaking.

SUPPORT FOR REFORM

Tax reform is getting serious attention for several reasons. First, federal income taxes consistently rank as the most unpopular of all taxes. Second, many Americans spend an enormous amount of time complying with the tax code and filling out forms, at a cost of up to \$200 billion each year. That time and money could be used much more productively in other ways. Third, many Americans feel the tax code is rigged for those who can hire experts to find loopholes. Fourth, the current system encourages debt and consumption, and discourages saving and investment. That undermines our ability to boost productivity and raise standards of living. Fifth, some people believe the tax code should be used simply to raise revenue rather than try to influence behavior through a variety of deductions and exemptions. Finally, many see tax reform as another way of downsizing government and making it less intrusive.

CONCERNS ABOUT REFORM

Yet others express words of caution. They say, first of all, that the U.S. has one of the lowest overall tax burdens of the major industrialized countries—only Australia's is slightly lower—and that we should not blindly scrap our system. Second, they point out that 70% of taxpayers use the relatively simple 1040EZ form. Third, tax reform could hurt various sectors in the economy and regions of the country. Changes in the home mortgage deduction, for example, would have a big impact on housing. Fourth, they say people have an exaggerated sense of their income tax burden—most Americans pay less in income taxes than they do in Social Security taxes—so new rates that sound good may actually be no improvement. Fifth, tax reform could be like last session's healthcare reform—people support it in general but get very worried once they learn the details. Finally, reforming the tax system will be very time consuming and complicated exercise, and will open up the tax code to intense lobbying pressures for special favors.

My view is that we now have a unique opportunity for meaningful tax reform and should pursue it. At the same time we need to make sure that in our rush to change, we do not replace an unpopular system with one that turns out to be worse. We need to look at the implications of each of the major plans carefully.

MAIN VERSIONS

Several tax reform plans have been proposed in Congress. All address the public's frustration with the current system, but each has a very different impact on taxpayers and various sectors of the economy.

Flat Tax: One plan calls for a single individual and corporate tax rate of 17%, while

eliminating virtually all deductions, including those for home mortgage payments and charitable contributions. This plan has the right goal of trying to simplify the system, but has several drawbacks. It tilts its tax relief heavily toward the wealthy. For example, someone getting \$100,000 in income from stock dividends would pay no income tax at all. Also eliminating the home mortgage deduction could cut the value of most Americans' biggest asset—their home—by 15–20%. It would also increase the deficit. Adjusting it so it brings in as much as the current system would mean a flat tax rate of more like 23%.

National Sales Tax: Another plan would scrap the personal and corporate income tax system and replace it with a 17% national sales tax. This plan rightly tries to curb consumption and encourage saving and investment. But a pure sales tax risks a return to inflation and is regressive, hurting lower income people, older Americans, and large families who need to consume a large portion of their income on basic necessities like food and medical services. Trying to remedy this by exempting, say, the first \$15,000 of spending could require a burdensome enforcement mechanism. Moreover, the national sales tax would have to be closer to 25% to bring in as much revenue as the current system. That could lead to considerable consumer resistance and widespread cheating. Retailers and industries that depend on people making large purchases, like the auto industry, would be hard hit by a national sales tax.

Consumer-Income Tax: This plan would basically tax spending rather than income. A family would tally up all their savings and investments—including bank deposits, stock purchases, home mortgage payments, and educational expenses—and subtract this from their income; they would then pay taxes on the difference—their consumed income. This approach has a good emphasis on saving and investment and it is designed to be progressive—requiring the wealthy to pay more. But it does not achieve much simplification, and indeed could mean more complex tax calculations for many Americans. It also has the drawback of trying to set up a new, untried tax system. Big losers would be sectors whose products or services are not considered “investments”.

Modified Flat Tax: A recently announced modified flat tax plan would eliminate almost all current deductions and exemptions, except the home mortgage deduction, in order to reduce overall tax rates. Three-fourths of all taxpayers would pay a flat income tax of 10%, with higher rates for upper income taxpayers—but their rates would still be lower than under the current system. This approach has several advantages: it has the important goal of allowing most taxpayers to pay a flat tax of 10%, it is progressive, and it doesn't add to the deficit. It falls short in not doing enough to encourage greater saving and investment and in eliminating some worthwhile deductions. Yet despite such drawbacks, my sense is that some sort of modified flat tax will be the most likely outcome of the tax reform effort.

CONCLUSION

The tax reform debate has begun in earnest in Congress and in the country, and that is an important step. Yet the issue will not be decided during this session of Congress, instead carrying over to next year's presidential campaign and the next session of Congress. That means we should push for reform but also think carefully about exactly how we want to do it. We need to overhaul the tax system, but we also need to do it right.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

**HON. VAN HILLEARY**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 20, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1976) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Chairman, I am amazed that the gentleman from Illinois is willing to offer an amendment that will not only directly affect the livelihood and well being of some 124,000 farms in 16 States, but also stop a program that has been benefiting all taxpayers by reducing the Federal deficit. This amendment doesn't affect the big tobacco companies as they might want you to think. It hurts the mom and pop American farmer. It unfairly discriminates against tobacco farmers by denying them access to Federal crop insurance. This is insurance that tobacco farmers have already paid millions of dollars for.

These folks aren't breaking the law and yet the proponents of this amendment would like to treat them like criminals. They want to deny them access to valuable government research, education, and extensions services. The same privileges that farmers of other legal crops all have access to.

These same proponents of this amendment say that these farmers should grow different crops. What they don't understand is in some of these areas tobacco is one of few crops that is capable of growing in their soil. That's why we have family traditions going from generation to generation of growing tobacco in these rural communities.

It's time we leave the small tobacco farmer alone and let them get on with making a living. This amendment is not going to stop one person from smoking, but it will hit rural communities across America with losses of thousands of jobs and dollars.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote "no" on the Durbin amendment.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 26, 1995*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives historic vote on the budget resolution sets the stage for congressional action to begin consideration of privatization of PBS. Far from spelling doom for Big Bird or the "MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour," the vote presents public broadcasting with vast opportunities to establish its independence from the Federal Government while preserving its traditional educational mission.

My good friend and colleague MIKE OXLEY—a member of the Commerce Committee—re-

cently stated that it was time for public broadcasting to look beyond its traditional reliance on Federal support for opportunities and alliances in the private sector. By doing so, public broadcasting can insulate itself from politics while securing a reliable and steady source of funding.

What are our options? Public broadcasting's value to viewers, and thus investors, is bound up in its noncommercial emotional identity. One of the most intriguing private sector solutions I have seen to date is the one suggested by our former colleague, Jack Kemp. In a recent Wall Street Journal article, Mr. Kemp called upon PBS to leverage the duplicate public broadcasting stations that exist in most major markets.

According to Mr. Kemp, PBS has 345 stations with sometimes as many as 4 or 5 serving the same market. By contrast, each of the 4 major commercial networks, ABC, NBC, CBS, and Fox have fewer than 225 apiece. By leveraging the commercial potential of its duplicate stations, Mr. Kemp suggests that public broadcasting could preserve the noncommercial, educational nature of the vast majority of its stations while creating a viable and secure source of private sector funding.

With some creative, market-oriented thinking, public broadcasting could be part of a new excitement, finding ways of satisfying the legion of devoted fans and lessen the dependence on the Federal dole. I call upon PBS and its supporters to work with Congress in identifying and developing the kinds of creative and innovative solutions that the new telecommunications market can provide.

Mr. Speaker, I want to see public broadcasting to do the things it does so well, especially the educational mission. But reliance on Federal funding will not keep the system viable. Public broadcasting needs new ideas and new alliances. The market is the place to find them.

IN PRAISE OF POSTAL WORKERS WHO HELP STAMP OUT HUNGER

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 26, 1995*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment today to praise the efforts of a prominent group of American workers who rarely receive the recognition they deserve—both as representatives of the Federal Government and as private citizens who contribute to their local communities.

These are the postal workers who touch each of our lives nearly every day. For many poor and elderly citizens especially, postal workers are the only representatives of the Federal Government that they see, and those citizens depend on the postal workers for contact with the world and many other needs.

But postal workers assist their communities in far more ways than just by delivering the mail. They volunteer their time and efforts in countless communities across the Nation to help those less fortunate than themselves. On May 13, 1995, the National Association of Letter Carriers [AFL-CIO], with the strong support of the U.S. Postal Service management, conducted a food drive for needy families throughout the Nation. On that day, U.S. Postal Serv-

ice letter carriers collected nonperishable food and canned goods from thousands of generous postal customers who left the food by their mail boxes. The collected food is distributed to hungry people through local food banks and emergency feeding centers.

The annual drive is timed for the second Saturday in May, which is a time of year when food pantries usually run low on donations. This is the third year the drive has been conducted nationwide.

Nationwide, the estimated total collected was more than 44.4 million pounds of food. This was far greater than last year's record total of 32 million pounds. More than 1,130 NALC local branches signed up for the drive, covering an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 communities in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

As chairman of the Democratic Task Force on Hunger and the former chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, I have a strong interest in promoting efforts such as the postal workers' campaign to help the hungry. Furthermore, as the Representative from Dayton, OH, I want to call special attention to the postal workers in the city of Dayton who collected 167,000 pounds of food.

I am proud that I participated in the drive in my district. On May 13, I walked with Dayton Postmaster David Ashworth, letter carrier William Ernest, and Dan Grilliot, president of the Dayton branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers, as they collected food along a postal carrier route. We walked one of the routes in Centerville, OH, in my district.

I now offer praise to the National Association of Letter Carriers, the management of the U.S. Postal Service, and above all, to the men and women of the postal service who participated in this public spirited campaign to help the less fortunate in our communities.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 20, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1976) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my strong support for the amendment offered by Mr. DURBIN, our colleagues from Illinois. This amendment restores some sense of perspective to the Agriculture appropriations process, a sense of perspective that seems to be missing in the original language of the bill.

Let's clarify what's at stake here: The E. coli bacteria killed 500 people last year, and sickened over 20,000 more. Most of those killed were innocent children who are not alive today because the food they ate was inspected using practices that were first implemented over 90 years ago.

While our meat inspection process remains stuck in the past, this microscopic bacteria continues to evolve and grow more virulent. It kills its victims by liquefying their organs, a cruel death made all the more tragic by the fact that this viscous bacteria is incredibly easy to detect using existing technology.

The capable people at the USDA have set up new standards to combat *E. coli* and other deadly bacteria, but this bill, as written, is designed to forbid the meat inspectors from performing these simple tests. Please, someone explain to me the logic behind this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to consider their vote on this issue very carefully. We all want to trim unnecessary waste out of the Federal Government. But you know as well as I that the main goal of this legislation is not to rid American citizens of an unneeded expenditure. This bill is not in the best interest of the American citizens. The only interest being served here is the interest of a small group of people who are hiding their profit motive behind the rhetoric of deregulation.

I ask you: Is the health of our children for sale? We have the means to stop these needless deaths. Join with me in supporting the Durbin amendment.

#### THE SAN DIEGO COASTAL CORRECTIONS ACT

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 26, 1995*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House debated its first Corrections Day bill: H.R. 1943, the San Diego Coastal Corrections Act.

The British poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, in "The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner," evoked "the mystique of the ocean, dark, mysterious, heaving and endless."

Mysterious and heaving it is; endless it is not.

H.R. 1943 assumes that the ocean is endless, that it can absorb any amount of pollution. But, just as we are finding that it is not an inexhaustible store of fish to be mined with impunity, so we will find that it cannot assimilate all man's insults.

This bill is a fitting first Corrections Day bill. H.R. 1943 amends a law which already weakened the Clean Water Act, to weaken it even further. It provides a waiver that the city of San Diego has not sought, ignoring relief the city has been assured by EPA under last year's law, rejecting any discharge standards, permitting the city to provide less treatment for its sewage than it is doing now and discharging almost raw sewage into the Pacific Ocean.

The Ocean Pollution Reduction Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-431) last year gave San Diego the relief it sought from requirements which every other municipality in the country has met or is in the process of meeting.

EPA is ready to grant the waivers to the Clean Water Act, as required under that act.

The House has already passed this bill as part of H.R. 961, this year's amendments to the Clean Water Act.

Mr. Speaker, the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 opened a brief window for cities with long outfall pipes discharging into deep ocean to continue to do so. San Diego

chose not to avail itself of this relief at the time. The window has long since closed. Now, Congress is asked to reopen that window in a way to let all the flies in.

The Committee on Public Works and Transportation, now the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, held hearings on the ocean waiver in connection with the 1977 amendments. Some witnesses supported ocean discharges as a way of enriching the nutrient-poor depths of the Pacific. But they didn't advocate discharging virtually raw sewage, with its toxins and pathogens, as this bill would permit.

The 1977 language in section 301(h), hard-fought-out between both sides, contained numerous assurances that water quality standards and aquatic life would be protected, and defined primary treatment to mean treatment by "screening, sedimentation, and skimming adequate to remove at least 30 percent of BOD and suspended solids."

Even those requirements may not apply in this case.

At the committee markup of H.R. 1943 the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure rejected an amendment that would have imposed at least some standards on the discharge.

Under H.R. 1943, San Diego would be free to discharge almost raw sewage. The bill requires chemically enhanced primary treatment only. The problem is that there is no definition of "chemically enhanced primary treatment" in the bill, or in any law. Does this mean that the city doesn't even have to run its sewage through a screener? That they can just dump a bottle of chlorine into it and call it enhanced primary treatment?

This bill rewards almost two decades of foot-dragging by the city, granting San Diego more bounty than it asked for, while your constituents and mine have paid, and are paying, the full costs of achieving clean water.

How fittingly ironic it would be if the beaches of San Diego had to be closed during the Republican Convention because of pollution—disease-bearing bacteria, viruses and floatables—washing up on the beach.

#### A TRIBUTE TO SEA ISLAND CO.

**HON. ROB PORTMAN**

OF OHIO

**HON. JACK KINGSTON**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 26, 1995*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. KINGSTON, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Sea Island Co., which recently won the honor of being named as the 1995 Georgia Family Business of the Year.

Once a deserted waterfront, Sea Island was discovered by Howard Coffin and his cousin Alfred W. Jones, Sr. in 1923. Since then, three generations of Joneses have developed the island into a resort of lush gardens and cottages surrounding the impressive Cloister Hotel.

The grandson of Alfred, Alfred W. Jones III, is currently president of the company and responsible for the company's continuing involvement in community development. As one of the area's major landowners, he has contin-

ued his family's tradition of donating company land for churches, schools, parks, and roads, and he himself has been involved in a leadership role with organizations ranging from the Brunswick College Foundation to the Georgia Chamber of Commerce to the Epworth-by-the-Sea Methodist Conference Center.

Since the 1920's, the company has contributed to the community by taking action to ensure that the island's natural habitat be preserved as much as possible. Due to the influence of Sea Island Co., the marshes between Brunswick and the islands were declared historic sites and have been protected from development for several decades. In addition, the building heights on Sea Island and St. Simons were limited to three stories in order to ensure all buildings stand below the tree line.

Other key additions to the community include aid in constructing the first bus service between Brunswick and Jacksonville, creating a telephone exchange, and Alfred Jones' active involvement in the development of the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co., now owned by Georgia-Pacific and employing over 850 people.

This fall, Sea Island Co. plans to open the Ocean Forest Golf Club, which will be one of the premier courses and will create more employment opportunity on the island. In fact, despite the recent troubled economy, the company has continued to grow and thrive.

Sea Island Co. has been recognized numerous times throughout the years for its accomplishments. Alfred Jones received the Distinguished Georgian Award, and the Society of American Travel Writers' Connie Award honoring his achievement in creating a balance between the use and preservation of Georgia coast.

The tradition of the Jones family is also evident today; Alfred W. Jones, Sr.'s four children are the principal owners of Sea Island Co. Alfred W. Jones, Jr. is the chairman, while siblings Howard Coffin Jones, Katharine Jones O'Connor, and Marianna Jones Kuntz all serve as directors.

However, Mr. Speaker, the emphasis on family does not stop here, even the employees, guests, and residents of the islands are also considered family. In fact, the staff includes many third-generation employees. Sea Island Co. encourages hiring many members of the same family. Recently, 17 relatives were employed there simultaneously.

With emphasis on family values, and achieving that critical balance between development and conservation, Mr. KINGSTON and I ask that you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues join me in commending the Sea Island Co., which serves as an example for other businesses across the nation.

#### A POINT OF LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: IVY CATHERWOOD

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 26, 1995*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, we are privileged to salute Ivy Catherwood as a Point-of-Light for America. For 34 years of her 80 years, Ms. Catherwood served on the staff of the New York City Police Department. Her story is a story of self-help, sterling citizenship, and great generosity to her community.

Ivy Catherwood was born in the Roxbury section of Boston, MA, on July 29, 1915. Her parents, Louise and Claude, both of West Indian descent, moved shortly after her birth back to Jamaica in the West Indies. She attended elementary and high school in the West Indies. She returned to the United States and worked for several years in Boston as a saleslady. In the mid 1950's, she came to New York City and attended Hunter College for 2 years studying liberal arts at night. She also held several jobs—one as a clerk at Beth Israel Hospital in Manhattan. She was hired by the New York City Police Department in November, 1960, and worked for 34 years until April, 1995. She has two brothers, one deceased. She also has 1 nephew, 1 grand nephew, and 1 grand niece.

Her extended family consists of the many organizations of which she is a member: NYPD Guardians Association—was the secretary for 6 years and civilian trustee for approximately 10 years, Vanguard Independent Democratic Association, 100 Women for Major Owens, the Federation of African-American Civil Servants—served as a delegate from the Guardians Association, the Federation of Black Trade Unionists, DC-37, Local 1549—served as a delegate from the NYPD, CBTU, and CLU.

Ivy is an outstanding example of loyalty and dependability. She can be counted on to make the phone calls for the union or political candidates and assist with voter registration or other assigned tasks. Ivy has been an outstanding financial supporter of elected officials and community-based organizations. She fully understands the concept of political and economic empowerment. Her activism is wit-

nessed by her colleagues and many friends because she teaches by example. We pause to salute Ivy Catherwood on the occasion of her birthday and retirement after 34 years of service with the New York City Police Department.

Ivy Catherwood's great Point-of-Light shines behind the achievement of many Brooklyn and New York City leaders. Through several decades, Ivy has been there for the causes that mattered most. As a model for her generation and for our youth, we proudly salute Ivy Catherwood as a great Point-of-Light.

HONORING DR. LINCOLN J.  
RAGSDALE, SR.

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 26, 1995*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a great man, a distinguished citizen, and a dear personal friend, Dr. Lincoln J. Ragsdale, Sr.

Born on July 27, 1926, Dr. Ragsdale's accomplishments began early in his life. After serving in World War II, he graduated from the Prestigious Tuskegee Flying School in 1945 as a commissioned second lieutenant. In what would later shape much of his life, Dr. Ragsdale became the first black pilot at Luke Air Force Base in Litchfield Park, AZ.

Following his military career, he continued his education with great success. He graduated magna cum laude from the California College of Mortuary Science in Los Angeles,

CA. Continuing his education, he received an associate of arts degree from Phoenix College and bachelor of science degree from Arizona State University. Additionally, he held an honorary doctor of law degree from Shorter College and earned a doctor of philosophy degree in business administration from Union Graduate School in Cincinnati, OH.

This was only the beginning. Dr. Ragsdale became a successful entrepreneur and a community activist. His accomplishments too numerous to mention, Dr. Ragsdale will always be remembered for his efforts as a civil rights leader.

Having endured racism, discrimination, and injustice throughout much of his life, Dr. Ragsdale never forgot his roots. Many times, at the expense of his business endeavors, he devoted himself to fighting the racial barriers he had faced. In the 1950's and 1960's, he fought to end segregation in Phoenix and secure a better life for all men and women. He did this with passion and without fear of the consequences. The love and support of his family and strong belief in God served as his sources of strength.

Dr. Lincoln Ragsdale's life and accomplishments embody the true values—love of family, nation, and God—that have made this a great country. A man of vision, he served as a source of inspiration and hope for many of us who have followed his steps in our struggle for equality and justice for all citizens. May his deeds and actions serve us all as a guiding light to lead our efforts in pursuit of a better tomorrow for generations to come.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 27, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## JULY 28

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on health insurance relative to domestic violence issues.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 1977, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and proposed legislation making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996.

SD-192

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Herbert F. Collins, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, Resolution Trust Corporation, and Maria

Luisa Mabilangan Haley, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

SD-538

11:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the condition of the Savings Association Insurance Fund.

SD-538

## AUGUST 1

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine the future of the Department of Commerce.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Budget

To hold hearings to review the Office of Management and Budget at mid-session.

SD-608

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on title V of the Clean Air Act (relating to permitting).

SD-406

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

## AUGUST 2

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to discuss leasing of the Arctic Oil Reserve located on the Arctic Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for oil and gas exploration and production and the inclusion of the leasing revenues in the budget reconciliation.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the annual report of the Postmaster General.

SD-342

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Administrative Conference.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1028, to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased portability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, and to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers.

SD-430

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (P.L. 103-176).

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposals to reform the operation of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on implementation of section 404 (relating to wetlands) of the Clean Water Act.

SD-406

## AUGUST 3

9:30 a.m.

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine Medicare health maintenance organization (HMO) programs and whether the Health Care Financing Administration is doing enough to ensure that patients receive high quality care when they enroll in such programs.

SD-628